

growth on young bushes is always young, arising from one bud in the case of budded plants, or several buds in the case of cuttings. All young growth should be cut off, leaving but two or three buds to make the new bush. Growth will be far stronger than it would be if more buds were left. Bushes planted in autumn should be left unpruned till after mid-June. Any planted after that time should be pruned before they are planted. In after-years pruning should be mainly in accordance with strength of growth, with some reservations that will be mentioned. Among the tea roses there are some varieties that are reluctant to make thrifty growth, such plants being termed "miffy." The usual plan in such cases is to prune hard. In theory this is quite right, and is in accordance with the general happening that "wood follows the knife." In these cases, however, an anomalous condition arises. Leaving them unpruned for a year or two generally brings them into a thrifty state, but the present is not an opportune time for attempting to trace the reason for this apparent anomaly. The first step in pruning is to remove dead wood and any unripe shoots there may be. These should be cut right back to the place they started from. Directions regarding the pruning of the different races of roses will be given in next month's *Journal*.

REGISTRATIONS OF FACTORIES, ETC., UNDER THE DAIRY INDUSTRY ACT, AT 30th APRIL, 1919.

District.	Creameries (Butter).	Factories (Cheese).	Private Dairies.		Packing- houses (Milled Butter).	Totals.
			Butter.	Cheese.		
Auckland	55	51	..	..	4	110
Taranaki	29	113	16	..	3	161
Wellington	21	71	1	3	13	109
Hawke's Bay	11	24	..	..	..	35
Nelson	7	5	..	..	6	18
Marlborough	4	7	..	..	..	11
Westland	7	5	..	..	..	12
Canterbury	14	16	1	15	..	46
Otago and Southland	11	96	..	..	3	110
Totals, 1919	159	388	18	18	29	612
Totals, 1918	162	402	23	18	41	646

NOTE.—Five dried-milk factories and one condensed-milk factory were also operating at 30th April.

The Market for Rennet Casein.—In connection with a movement to establish a central co-operative factory in Taranaki for the manufacture of casein, the Department recently communicated with the High Commissioner in London as to the market conditions and prospects for rennet casein. A reply, dated 22nd May, states as follows: "The general opinion of the trade is that the demand for rennet casein will continue to increase, though two firms think that stock in the hands of manufacturers is heavy. Best French is at present worth £110 per ton. During the war it touched £160, but is expected to fall to about £60 in the near future. Provided the quality is right prospects are good, but manufacture of only the best quality casein is advised."